



**Information Resource Center
American Embassy Buenos Aires**

AMERICAN SOCIETY ALERT SERVICE 1/2005

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● **TRENDS 2005. [Trends in U.S. Society]**
Pew Research Center. January 24, 2005.

This report contains seven chapters with key findings on a number of key issues in U.S. life. Some of the highlights are the following:

- * **The American Public: Opinions and Values** -- Notwithstanding a sharp partisan divide over national security, the latest survey found that fundamental American values still reflect a mix of both consensus and contention; there is, for example, broad public agreement about the importance of religion, the power of the individual and the need for environmental protection.

- * **Religion & Public Life: A Faith-Based Partisan Divide** -- While national security is now the most influential political value, religious practice has become the most important demographic characteristic in shaping electoral behavior. Despite the fact that the great majority of Americans are religious and believe in God, whether a person regularly attends church correlated much more strongly with his or her vote for president last year than did such demographic characteristics as gender, age, income or region.

- * **Media: More Voices, Less Credibility** -- In the past two decades, the public has lost more confidence in the media than in any other major institution in American society -- including government, business, religion, education, the military and others.

- * **Internet: The Mainstreaming of Online Life** -- On a typical day at the end of 2004, 70 million American adults logged onto the internet, a 37 percent increase over the number who did so in 2000.

- * **Hispanics: A People in Motion** -- Latino immigrants have birth rates twice as high as those of the rest of the U.S. population, foretelling a sharp increase ahead in the percentage of Latinos who will be in schools and the work place. Between now and 2020, Latinos are expected to account for about half the growth of the U.S. labor force.

* States: Policy Innovation Amid Fiscal Constraint -- On issues ranging from health care to education to the environment to stem cell research to gay marriage, states are embarking on a different policy course from that of the federal government. They are being driven sometimes by ideology and often by fiscal pressure.

* Global Opinion: The Spread of Anti-Americanism -- After a brief up tick following the September 11 attack, opinions about the United States have fallen precipitously in nearly every corner of the globe. Anti-Americanism is deeper and broader now than at any time in modern history, fueled by a perception that the U.S. acts only in its own interests and is indifferent to those of other nations.

Full Report: <http://pewresearch.org/trends/trends2005.pdf> [pdf format, 132 pages]

Table of Contents: <http://pewresearch.org/trends/> [sections in pdf format, various pagings]

● U.S. CITIES IN THE "WORLD CITY NETWORK".

Peter J. Taylor and Robert E. Lang.

Brookings Institution. February 2005.

This study treats world cities as the global service centers of the world economy. As such, the network of flows between cities described in this report provides a skeletal spatial organization of contemporary globalization. Among the authors' findings are these:

* While New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles are the U.S. leaders in global connectivity, San Francisco, Miami, Atlanta, and Washington are also important nodes in the world city network.

* U.S. cities overall—and particularly non-coastal cities—are generally less globally connected than their European Union and Pacific Asian counterparts.

* While important service connections exist among certain U.S. cities and particular global regions, U.S. cities are more strongly linked to other U.S. cities than to cities around the globe.

* Even the most globally-connected U.S. cities are more locally oriented than cities in the EU. New York and Miami are the least locally oriented of U.S. cities, but even they are far more U.S.-centric in their connections than most European cities are EU-centric. A much larger number of EU cities boast strong connections to Latin America and Pacific Asia than cities in the U.S.

http://www.brookings.edu/metro/pubs/20050222_worldcities.pdf [pdf format, 17 pages]

PEOPLE

● WE THE PEOPLE: WOMEN AND MEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Reneé E. Spraggins.

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. January 27, 2005.

This report provides a portrait of women in the United States and highlights comparisons with men at the national level. It is part of the Census 2000 Special Reports series that presents several demographic, social, and economic characteristics collected from Census 2000. The data contained in this report are based on the samples of households who responded to the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses and Census 2000. Among the highlights of this profile of gender in the U.S. population are the following:

- * In 2000, 143.5 million females lived in the United States, 16 million more than a decade earlier. In 2000, 137.9 males lived in the U.S.

- * In 2000, the male population was larger than the female population up through age group 30 to 34, but beginning with the age group 35 to 39, women outnumbered men. The most notable difference between the number of men and women occurred in the older ages (65 years and over). Older women outnumbered older men by about 6 million (20.6 million compared with 14.4 million).

<http://www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/censr-20.pdf> [pdf format, 19 pages]

● WE THE PEOPLE OF MORE THAN ONE RACE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Nicholas A. Jones.

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Web-posted April 7, 2004.

The "Two or More Races" category represents all respondents of the 2000 U.S. Census who reported that they were of more than one race. This report provides a portrait of the "Two or More Races" population in the United States and discusses the twelve largest race combinations within this population at the national level. It is part of the Census 2000 Special Reports series that presents demographic, social, and economic characteristics collected from Census 2000. In Census 2000, the largest reported race combination was "White and Some Other Race", which represented 32 percent of the total "Two or More Races" population. The next three largest combinations were "White and American Indian/Alaskan Native" (17 percent), "White and Asian" (12 percent), and "White and Black" (11 percent). Together, these four combinations made up more than 70 percent of the total "Two or More Races" population. The "Two or More Races" population was considerably younger than the total U.S. population: 41 percent was under age 18, compared with 26 percent of the total population.

<http://www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/censr-22.pdf> [pdf format, 24 pages]

● WE THE PEOPLE: HISPANICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Roberto R. Ramirez.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. December 17, 2004.

The federal government defines Hispanic or Latino as a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race. In Census 2000, Hispanics were asked to mark one of four categories:

Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino. The last category had a write-in option by which a person could provide a specific Hispanic origin group such as Dominican or Spaniard. In order to be comparable with earlier U.S. Census Bureau reports, the following specific Hispanic groups are included in this report: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central American, South American, Dominican, Spaniard, and Other Hispanic. Census 2000 measured 35.2 million Hispanics who accounted for 12.5 percent of the total population. This group experienced a 61 percent increase since 1990, when the Hispanic population stood at 21.9 million. During the same time period, the total population of the United States grew by 13 percent, from 248.7 million in 1990 to 281.4 million in 2000. Among Hispanic or Latino groups, Mexicans were the largest with 20.9 million, while Other Hispanics (5.5 million) and Puerto Ricans (3.4 million) were second and third largest, respectively.

<http://www.census.gov/prod/2004pubs/censr-18.pdf> [pdf format, 20 pages]

● WE THE PEOPLE: AGING.

Yvonne J. Gist and Lisa I. Hetzel.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. December 21, 2004.

This report provides a portrait of the social and economic characteristics of the population aged 65 and over in the United States at the national level. It is part of the Census 2000 Special Reports series that presents several demographic, social, and economic characteristics collected from Census 2000. The data contained in this report are based on the sample of households who responded to the Census 2000 long form questionnaire. Among the findings in this report are the following:

- * There are far more women than men in the older population. In 2000, the sex ratio for the U.S. population as a whole was 96 (or 96 males per 100 females), compared with 70 (or 70 males per 100 females) for people 65 and over. By age 85 and over, the sex ratio dropped to 41, representing more than 2 women for every man.

- * In 2000, 56 percent of people 65 and over were married, 32 percent were widowed, and 7 percent were divorced. Less than 5 percent had never married.

- * In 2000, 28 percent of the population 65 and over lived alone in households. This percentage varied by age, from 22 percent for the 65-to-74 year old group to 39 percent for those 85 and over.

- * About 11 percent of the total population and 10 percent of those 65 and over were foreign born. The majority of the foreign-born older population (62 percent) entered the United States prior to 1970.

<http://www.census.gov/prod/2004pubs/censr-19.pdf> [pdf format, 16 pages]

● AMERICAN INDIANS ON RESERVATIONS: A DATABOOK OF SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGE BETWEEN THE 1990 AND 2000 CENSUSES.

Jonathan B. Taylor and Joseph P. Kalt.

Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government. Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development. January 5, 2005.

The report assembles the publicly-available U.S. Census data for 1990 and 2000 on the socioeconomic status of single-race American Indian individuals living in Indian land areas that did and did not have gaming operations before January 1, 2000. Gaming and non-gaming reservations are compared to each other and to the U.S. as a whole. The data on measures ranging from income and poverty to unemployment, education, and housing conditions indicate that, although substantial gaps remain between the Native population and the rest of U.S. society, rapid economic and social development is taking place among gaming and non-gaming tribes alike. Key trends seen in the U.S. Census data include:

- * Having started the 1990s with incomes lagging far behind those for the general U.S. population, American Indians in Indian Country experienced substantial growth in income per capita. Even with this Indian population rising by more than 20% between 1990 and 2000, real (inflation-adjusted) per capita Indian income rose by about one-third. For both gaming and non-gaming tribes, the overall rate of income growth substantially outstripped the 11% increase in real per capita income for the U.S. as a whole.

- * From 1990 to 2000, Indian family poverty rates dropped by seven percentage points or more in non-gaming areas, and by about ten percentage points in gaming areas. For the U.S. as a whole, family poverty dropped eight-tenths of a percentage point.

<http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/hpaied/pubs/documents/AmericanIndiansonReservationsADatabookofSocioeconomicChange.pdf> [pdf format, 75 pages]

● DISPERSAL AND CONCENTRATION: PATTERNS OF LATINO RESIDENTIAL SETTLEMENT.

Roberto Suro and Sonya Tafoya.

Pew Hispanic Center. December 27, 2004.

This study finds that, contrary to conventional wisdom, most Latinos in the United States do not live in densely packed, highly homogenous, Spanish-language communities dominated by immigrant cultures. Rather, most live in neighborhoods with non-Hispanic majorities. And many neighborhoods where Latinos make up the majority are surprisingly diverse. Those neighborhoods contain a mix of native-born and foreign-born Latinos, Spanish speakers and English speakers, the poor and the middle class. Some of the major findings of the study include:

- * In 2000, most Latinos, 57 percent, lived in neighborhoods where Latinos constituted less than half of the population while 43 percent lived in census tracts where Latinos were a majority of the population.

- * The number of Hispanics living in majority-Latino neighborhoods grew faster (76%) than the number in minority-Latino neighborhoods (51%) between 1990 and 2000.

- * A greater share of the Hispanic foreign-born population (48%) lived in majority-Latino neighborhoods than the native-born (39%). But most people in both nativity categories lived in minority-Latino neighborhoods.

* Language is a powerful factor in neighborhood distribution. Over three-quarters of Latinos who speak only English lived in minority-Latino neighborhoods. Spanish-monolingual Latinos were more evenly divided between neighborhoods where Latinos predominate and those where they do not.

* Spanish is spoken to some degree by most Hispanics living in neighborhoods where Latinos are the majority population, but English is also a strong presence.

<http://www.pewhispanic.org/site/docs/pdf/Residential%20Settlement%20Patterns%20Report-12-27-04.pdf> [pdf format, 23 pages]

● BEYOND RED VS. BLUE: REPUBLICANS DIVIDED ABOUT ROLE OF GOVERNMENT - DEMOCRATS BY SOCIAL AND PERSONAL VALUES.

Pew Research Center for the People and the Press. May 10, 2005.

This report analyzes differences among those in the United States who identify themselves as Democrats, Republicans and Independents. Further, the “political typology” section distinguishes eight different types of politically engaged persons in addition to the “Bystanders”, or those uninterested in political matters. These types or groups are defined by their attitudes toward government and politics and a range of other social, economic and religious beliefs. In addition to partisan leanings and self-reported ideology, the typology is based on eight value orientations, each of which is reflected by a scale derived from two or more questions in the survey. They are as follows:

* Foreign Policy Assertiveness -- Opinions on the efficacy of military strength vs. diplomacy, use of force to defeat terrorism, and Americans' duty to serve in the military.

* Religion and Morality -- Attitudes concerning the importance of religion in people's lives, the government's role in protecting morality, and social issues such as homosexuality.

* Environmentalism and Regulation -- Beliefs about the costs and benefits of government regulation of business to protect the environment or the public interest.

* Social Welfare -- Beliefs about the role of government in providing for the poor and needy.

* Immigration -- Views concerning the impact of immigrants on American culture and the U.S. economy.

* Business Sentiment -- Attitudes about the influence of business in American society.

* Financial Security -- Level of satisfaction with current economic status and feelings of financial security.

* Anti-Government Sentiment -- Beliefs about the responsiveness of elected officials, and views about government performance.

* Individualism -- Beliefs about whether all individuals have it within their power to succeed, or whether success is beyond a person's control.

According to the most recent survey data, foreign affairs assertiveness now almost completely distinguishes Republican-oriented voters from Democratic-oriented voters; this was a relatively minor factor in past typologies. The surveys show that Republicans also have much in common beyond their overwhelming support for a muscular foreign

policy and broad agreement on social issues. Voters inclined toward the Republican Party are distinguished from Democrats by their personal optimism and belief in the power of the individual. While some voting blocs on the right are as financially stressed as poorer Democrats, Republicans in this situation tend to be more hopeful and positive in their outlook than their more fatalistic counterparts in the Democratic Party. National security attitudes also generally unite the Democrats, according to the survey data. Beyond their staunch opposition to the war in Iraq, Democrats overwhelmingly believe that effective diplomacy, rather than military strength, should serve as the basis for U.S. security policy. At home, Democrats remain committed to a strong social safety net and are joined in opposition to most domestic policy proposals from the Bush administration, from tougher bankruptcy laws to private accounts in Social Security.
<http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/242.pdf> [pdf format, 116 pages]

WORK

● PROMOTING WORK IN PUBLIC HOUSING: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JOBS-PLUS

Source: MRDC

"Jobs-Plus, an ambitious employment program inside some of the nation's poorest inner-city public housing developments, markedly increased the earnings of residents in the sites where it was implemented well. In research that tracked more than 5,000 people in six cities, men as well as women and both immigrants and native-born residents showed large earnings gains -- during both good economic times and bad."
<http://www.mdrc.org/publications/405/full.pdf> [pdf format, 291 pages]

EDUCATION

● CLOSING ACHIEVEMENT GAPS

Source: The Brookings Institution

"Test score disparities among racial and ethnic groups are a prominent feature of today's educational landscape, with black and Hispanic children regularly falling far behind white children. Although the achievement gaps narrowed somewhat during the 1970s and 1980s, they have since proved stubbornly resistant to closing further."
<http://www.brookings.edu/es/research/projects/wrb/publications/pb/20050301foc.htm>
[html format, 2 pages]

● COLLEGE AND WORK ACTIVITY OF 2004 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistic

"In October 2004, 66.7 percent of high school graduates from the class of 2004 were enrolled in colleges or universities, according to data released today by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The college enrollment rate for recent high school graduates was almost 3 per-centage points higher than a year earlier and approached the historical high for the series (67.0 percent in 1997)."

<ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/news.release/hsgec.txt> [text document, 6 printed pages]

● TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Source: Society for College and University Planning

From press release: "The Society for College and University Planning (SCUP) publishes a quarterly report on trends in six key areas effecting higher education: demographics, economy, environment, learning, politics, and technology." The Society for College and University Planning publishes this quarterly environmental scanning report as one outcome of routine work which informs our board of directors. We share this in the interest of providing our members and the broader higher education community with an ongoing analysis of trends that affect integrated planning in institutions. For your convenience, trends are categorized as Demographics, Economy, Environment, Learning, Politics, and Technology. Within each category we share some facts from our environmental scanning and we also share with you some of our thoughts about the implications of those facts.

<http://www.scup.org/pdf/Trends%20Layout%202-05.pdf> [pdf format, 10 pages]

● EDUCATION REVENUES TOP \$440 BILLION; D.C. SPENT THE MOST PER STUDENT, UTAH THE LEAST

U.S. Census Bureau. March 2005

"Public elementary and secondary education revenues from federal, state and local sources reached \$440.3 billion in the United States in 2003, up 4.9 percent from the previous year, the U.S. Census Bureau reported today. Again, the District of Columbia spent the most money per student on this level of education (\$13,328) of any state or state equivalent."

Press release:

<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/governments/004118.html>

[html format, 2 pages]

Data from **2003 Annual Survey of Local Government Finances - School Systems**

<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/school.html>

● THE INVESTMENT PAYOFF: A 50-STATE ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BENEFITS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Institute for Higher Education Policy. February 2005

From press release: "A major new study shows that the investment in higher education by states has dramatic and measurable impacts on both the collective well-being of each state as well as on individual citizens. The 50-state study says that the societal benefits of citizens with a college education are widespread and include decreased reliance on public assistance, higher voting rates, and increased volunteering. For individuals, going to college leads to higher income, lower unemployment, and better health."

<http://www.ihep.org/Pubs/PDF/InvestmentPayoff2005.pdf> [pdf format, 44 pages]

● INTERNATIONAL OUTCOMES OF LEARNING IN MATHEMATICS LITERACY AND PROBLEM SOLVING: PISA [PROGRAM FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSESSMENT] 2003 RESULTS FROM THE U.S. PERSPECTIVE.

United States Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences. December 6, 2004.

In 2003, U.S. performance in mathematics literacy and problem solving was lower than the average performance for most OECD countries. The United States also performed below the OECD average on each mathematics literacy subscale representing a specific content area (space and shape, change and relationships, quantity, and uncertainty). This is somewhat different from the PISA 2000 results, when reading literacy was the major subject area, which showed the United States performing at the OECD average. In the PISA 2000 reading literacy results, which showed that while the percentages of U.S. students performing at level 1 and below were not measurably different from the OECD averages, the United States had a greater percentage of students performing at the highest level (level 5) compared to the OECD average. In mathematics literacy and problem solving in 2003, even the highest U.S. achievers (those in the top 10 percent in the United States) were outperformed on average by their OECD counterparts.

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2005/2005003.pdf> [pdf format, 133 pages]

● FROM THE CAPITAL TO THE CLASSROOM: REPORT ON THE NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND (NCLB) ACT, YEAR 3.

Center on Education Policy (CEP). March 23, 2005.

This review of the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act is based on an extensive body of original research and analysis, including a survey of education officials in 49 states, a survey of 314 representative school districts, and in-depth case studies in 36 districts. Of the states and districts surveyed by the Center on Education Policy (CEP), 36 states (73 percent) and a majority of districts (72 percent) report that student achievement on state tests is improving. A majority of states and districts also say that achievement gaps are narrowing between white students and other key subgroups including black

students, Hispanic students, English language learners (ELL) and others. However, long-term challenges remain, particularly with regard to funding. A majority of districts received less federal Title I funding in 2004-05 than they did in the previous year, and while the overall federal education budget has grown in smaller percentages in 2004 and 2005 than in previous years, it now stands to be cut in 2006, according to President Bush's budget request. As a result, 42 of the 49 states surveyed by CEP indicate that providing assistance to all schools identified for improvement poses a serious or moderate challenge. Forty-five states say that staff size is a serious or moderate challenge, and 31 states report that staff expertise presents a serious or moderate challenge. Roughly equivalent numbers of states report that issues of adequate state funding (40 states) or federal funding (39 states) presented a serious or moderate challenge in carrying out NCLB last school year. Among the other key challenges identified by states and districts include: ensuring equitable distribution of highly qualified teachers; working with English language learners; a narrowing of the curriculum. http://www.ctredpol.org/pubs/nclby3/press/cep-nclby3_21Mar2005.pdf [pdf format, 228 pages]

THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

● PROTECTING TEENS ONLINE

Pew Internet & American Life Project. March 2005

"More than half of American families with teenagers use filters to limit access to potentially harmful online content – a 65% increase from the number of those who used filters in 2000. But big majorities of both teens and parents believe that teens do things on the internet that their parents would not approve of."

http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/PIP_Filters_Report.pdf [pdf format, 27 pages]

● THE STATE OF BLOGGING.

Pew Internet & American Life Project. January 2, 2005.

By the end of 2004 blogs had established themselves as a key part of online culture. Two surveys by the Pew Internet & American Life Project in November established new contours for the blogosphere: 8 million American adults say they have created blogs; blog readership jumped 58% in 2004 and now stands at 27% of internet users; 5% of internet users say they use RSS aggregators or XML readers to get the news and other information delivered from blogs and content-rich Web sites as it is posted online; and 12% of internet users have posted comments or other material on blogs. Still, 62% of internet users do not know what a blog is.

http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/PIP_blogging_data.pdf [pdf format, 4 pages]

● U.S. INTERNET USAGE SHOWS MATURE GROWTH, FORCING INNOVATION OF NEW WEB OFFERINGS

Nielsen//NetRatings. March 2005

"Nielsen//NetRatings reported today that the United States, along with other more mature Internet markets, including Brazil, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and United Kingdom, have shown minimal to flat growth in Internet users' time spent online at-home, forcing companies online to evolve their business to stimulate additional Web growth."

http://www.nielsen-netratings.com/pr/pr_050318.pdf [pdf format, 3 pages]

● ARTISTS, MUSICIANS AND THE INTERNET.

Mary Madden.

Pew Internet & American Life Project. December 5, 2004.

This report, which assesses the first large-scale surveys of the internet's impact on artists and musicians, reveal that they are embracing the Web as a tool to improve how they make, market, and sell their creative works. They eagerly welcome new opportunities that are provided by digital technology and the internet. At the same time, they believe that unauthorized online file sharing is wrong and that current copyright laws are appropriate, though there are some major divisions among them about what constitutes appropriate copying and sharing of digital files. Their overall judgment is that unauthorized online file-sharing does not pose a major threat to creative industries: two-thirds of artists say peer-to-peer file sharing poses a minor threat or no threat at all to them. Across the board, among those who are successful and those who are struggling, the artists and musicians we surveyed are more likely to say that the internet has made it possible for them to make more money from their art than they are to say it has made it harder to protect their work from piracy or unlawful use.

http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/PIP_Artists.Musicians_Report.pdf [pdf format, 61 pages]

MEDIA

● STATE OF THE MEDIA 2005.

Project for Excellence in Journalism. March 14, 2005.

In this second annual review of U.S. media, nine types of media are covered: network television, cable television, newspapers, magazines, the Internet, radio, local TV, ethnic media and the alternative press. For each area, the authors have produced original research and aggregated existing data into a comprehensive look at six different issues:

- * A sense of the editorial content
- * Audience trends

- * Economic trends
- * Ownership trends
- * Newsroom investment trends
- * Data on public attitudes about that sector

Some of the reports findings are sobering: "In 2005, the sense that the press's role in relation to the public is changing seems ever clearer. A generation ago, the press was effectively a lone institution communicating between the citizenry and the newsmakers, whether corporations selling goods or politicians selling agendas, who wanted to shape public opinion for their own purposes. Today, a host of new forms of communication offer a way for newsmakers to reach the public. There are talk-show hosts, cable interview shows, corporate Web sites, government Web sites, Web sites that purport to be citizen blogs but are really something else, and more. Journalism is a shrinking part of a growing world of media. And since journalists are trained to be skeptics and aspire at least, in the famous phrase, to speak truth to power, journalism is the one source those who want to manipulate the public are most prone to denounce. The atmosphere for journalism, in other words, has become, as the legendary editor John Siegenthaler recently put it, 'acidic'." The authors warn that journalism must reclaim its position as a provider of something distinctive and valuable or risk slipping further in its impact on the public.

Table of Contents: <http://www.stateofthedia.org/2005/index.asp> [sections in html format, various pagings]

Executive Summary: <http://www.stateofthedia.org/2005/execsum.pdf> [pdf format, 34 pages]

THE ARTS

● GIFTS OF THE MUSE: REFRAMING THE DEBATE ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF THE ARTS

RAND Corporation. 2004

"During the past decade, arts advocates have relied on an instrumental approach to the benefits of the arts in arguing for support of the arts. This report evaluates these arguments and asserts that a new approach is needed. This new approach offers a more comprehensive view of how the arts create private and public value, underscores the importance of the arts' intrinsic benefits, and links the creation of benefits to arts involvement."

Full report: http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2005/RAND_MG218.pdf [pdf format, 126 pages]

Summary: http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2005/RAND_MG218.sum.pdf [pdf format, 12 pages]

● NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS. 2005 GUIDE.
National Endowment for the Arts (NEA). 2005.

The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), established by Congress in 1965 as an independent federal agency, is the official arts organization of the United States government. As the largest annual funder of the arts in the country, the NEA is dedicated to supporting excellence in the arts, both new and established; bringing the arts to all Americans; and providing leadership in arts education. Through its grants and programs, the NEA brings great art to all 50 states and six U.S. jurisdictions including rural areas, inner cities, and military bases. The NEA awards more than \$100 million annually, investing in every state. The NEA has played a substantial role in the development of folk arts, dance, theater, literature, opera, and other arts that Americans enjoy. This guide presents an overview of all the areas in which the NEA makes a difference: grantmaking and national initiatives, partnerships and research, accessibility and arts learning. Included is information on Grants for Arts Projects, Literature Fellowships, Lifetime Honors, Leadership and National Initiatives, and Partnerships.

http://www.arts.gov/pub/2005GUIDE_eBook.pdf [pdf format, 24 pages]